

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT G. HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

Vol. XIV.

GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1830.

No. 52.

OH MURMUR NOT.

Oh, murmur not, Love, murmur not,
That clouds our summer skies deform,
That e'er thus our mortal lot,
Should be alternate calm and storm;
Ere yet the sunny hour was gone,
A thousand friends seemed kind and true,
But soon the day of gloom came on,
And all forsook me—all but you.

Allured by pleasure's tempting ray,
Love is, alas, too apt to roam;
The tempest gathering o'er his way,
Reminds the truant of his home;
When peace her lullaby doth sing,
The bosom may be fondly prest,
But oh! 'tis in the storm we cling
The closest to affection's breast.

FATAL FROLIC.

About twenty years ago, a young gentleman, remarkable for strong nerve, was at a party consisting of a few friends; where ghosts and supernatural agency became the subject of conversation. After a few remarks by some of the party, the young gentleman's opinion was asked, when he firmly declared he had no belief whatever in such nonsense, and that he would as soon meet a herd of ghosts as a flock of sheep, and that he would no more mind passing a night in a reputed haunted house, than by his own fire side. One or two of the party determined to try his nerve, and one gentleman in particular offered to bet him a dozen of wine, that he would be afraid to sit up all night with a corpse. He instantly accepted the bet, provided he was allowed a fire, a pair of pistols, and a glass of grog, and his own house being made the scene of the trial of his nervous faculties. These terms being agreed to; the parties separated, and the next evening was to be the time appointed for the decision of the bet.

The next evening came, and every thing being in readiness, pistols, fire and grog. The corpse was brought in by the party who laid the wager, assisted by a friend, enveloped in a large sheet, and placed in a coffin, and set down in the middle of the room. At this instant, the young hero was called down from the room to speak to a person upon some trifling business, which he instantly despatched, and returned up stairs. The parties who brought the corpse in, after wishing him a good night, were on the point of departure, when he earnestly said to them.

"Now if any tricks are attempted to be played with me, I will fire at the corpse. If one it is, for I strongly suspect it is a living being." They made him no further answer to this threat than these ominous words,—“Remember twelve o'clock!”

He was then left alone. He stirred his fire, sipped his grog, and made himself as comfortable as he could possibly do. At length the solemn hour of midnight arrived. As the last stroke vibrated on his ear, he distinctly saw the corpse begin to move—he snatched a pistol from the table, advanced to the coffin, and exclaimed, “If you stir another step, I will fire!” To this injunction he received no answer—the supposed corpse rose up in the coffin, and stepped. He repeated his threat—it still advanced—he fired, and the bullet was thrown back in his face by the corpse. He fell to the ground with a piercing shriek, and rose a lunatic,—in which wretched state he remained till his death, which happened about a year after this tragic and truly heart-rending scene occurred.

A more lamentable instance of cruel folly perhaps never occurred. Had his victim reflected but for a moment, he would have been saved;—but the idea of the bullet being returned, or perhaps that of shooting a fellow creature, took such an effect on his nerves, that reason forsook her empire, never more to return. A moment's forethought would have saved him.

During the time he was called out of the room to speak to the person who wished to see him, (who was a party concerned,) the bullets were drawn from the pistols, and given into the hands of the corpse, who was likewise one of the party who was present when the wager was laid. The occurrence is never thought of by either of the actors in this fatally foolish affair, but it occasions a sigh or a pang of remorse.

RIDING BEHIND.

In the last century, when it was fashionable for horses to carry double, and for doctors to ride on horseback, a gentleman of the medical profession, in a country town, to the eastward, returning one day from visiting a patient, overtook a young lady, the daughter of

one of his neighbors, walking on foot. The doctor with becoming gallantry, invited her to get up behind him. After a great deal of importunity, she accepted his offer, and making use of the fence for a horseblock, she was soon mounted. But being young and diffident, she dared not to put her arm in the usual mode, around the doctor's waist. The consequence was that, on ascending the first hill she slipped off behind. Having, however, in the first place preferred going on foot, she did not regard this lapse as any misfortune, but walked silently on; while the doctor, whether he was a little hard of hearing, or whether he was prevented by the noise of the horse's feet—never once dreamed of his loss, but rode gaily on, chatting all the while most indefatigably, and never once looking behind or waiting to receive an answer. He talked of the immense number of his patients, the variety and magnitude of their diseases, of the many wonderful cures he had performed—and told besides, many fine stories of his younger days, when he used to take the girls a riding, and all that. In short, he talked unceasingly and to his own entire satisfaction, until, he had got to the residence of the young lady, when he made directly for the horseblock, to enable her to dismount with the more ease: at the same time speaking to her mother, who stood in the door, he said, “I've bro't home your daughter—no Plibe blistered if I have!” he finished the sentence, as turning half round to help her off, he saw she was not there.

His surprise may be more easily imagined than described. Suffice it to say, if one of his patients had slipped his wind, he would not have been more astonished.—*N. Y. Constellation.*

Account of David Wilson.—This singular individual was one of the earliest emigrants to Kentucky. From the time of his settlement in the country, till within a few years past, he resided a few miles south of Port William at the mouth of Kentucky river, on the waters of Mill creek. The place of his abode, and his style of living are not more remarkable, than the character of the individual himself; and all I could learn of and concerning him is in perfect harmony and good keeping. The habitation in which he spent so many and happy days, was composed of round poles and Kentucky mud. It consisted of two apartments simply, with no out-house or cellar. During his residence in this singular place of abode, he became the husband of five wives, and the father of forty-six children.

According to his own account of himself, he was born in New Jersey, in the year 1728. He is in height about five feet six inches. His muscular frame and strength of constitution, seem to have defied the decay of years, or the hardships and buffetings of a backwoods life. The scientific and curious have examined the conformation of this singular being, so far as practicable, and they represent his ribs, unlike those of his fellow mortals, separate and distinct, but united together, forming on each side a solid sheet of bone; in short, that the vital part is safely deposited in a “strong box,” defying all attacks of foes from without.

At the age of 96, he was in the enjoyment of entire health; his teeth all sound, his weight about 160, and his muscular strength truly astonishing. He never shook hands with an athletic man, but he gave him such a grip that he was fain to beg for mercy. At that advanced age, he could perform more labor than ordinary men could in the prime of life. His neighbors mention as a proof, not only of his good constitution, but of his undiminished activity, that at his advanced age, he would leap from the ground, and crack his feet together, with the agility of a boy of sixteen.

Some five or six years since, he removed to Indiana, there to build a new habitation, plant a new colony, and become the father of a new race. He is now living near Versailles, Ripley county, Indiana, with his sixth wife, and has two children of the new stock.

Ames Farmer.

Alexander Hamilton on the American System.—The following extract from the 11th Number of the “Federalist,” written by Alexander Hamilton, will show that the idea of an American System is not of recent origin. In becoming the modern champion of such a system, Mr. Clay is only following up the early doctrines of the Republic, and treading in the footsteps of Madison,

Hamilton, and other fathers and expounders of the Constitution.

“The world may politically, as well as geographically, be divided into four parts, each having a distinct set of interests unhappily for the other three; Europe, by her arms and by her negotiations, by force and by fraud, has in different degrees extended her dominion over them all. Africa, Asia, and America, have successively felt her domination. The superiority she has long maintained, has tempted her to plume herself as the mistress of the world, and to consider the rest of mankind created for her benefit. * * * Facts have too long supported these arrogant pretensions of the European. It belongs to us to vindicate the honor of the human race, and to teach that assuming brother moderation. Union will enable us to do it: Disunion will add another victim to his triumphs. Let Americans disdain to be the instruments of European greatness! Let the thirteen States, bound together in a strict and undissoluble union, concur in erecting one great American System, superior to the control of all transatlantic force or influence, and able to dictate the terms of the connexion between the old and the new world.”

NAPOLÉON BONAPARTE.

The *London Literary Gazette* of the 14th August, gives from a work suppressed at the time of its appearance in France, what “purports to be a part of a letter written by Bonaparte at the period of the execution of Louis the Sixteenth, and must be perused with peculiar feelings at this eventful moment.” Unfortunately, it too much resembles the ingenious mystifications, bearing the name of memoirs of biography, for which there is a regular manufactory in the French capital. But our readers shall have the story:

“I learned the next day that the Advocate Target had refused his professional aid to his sovereign. This was, in the strongest acceptance of the term, to erase his name from the records of immortality! What were the arguments of his cowardly prudence? ‘I shall not save his life whilst I may risk my own.’ Malesherbes, Tronchet, Dessez, faithful and devoted subjects, (whom I could not imitate, but whom, if I were a monarch, I would place at my right hand) united to defend by their zealous exertions the descendant of St. Louis. Should they survive this courageous act of fidelity, I will never pass them without baring my head—Detained by business at Versailles, I only returned to Paris on the 15th of January; I had consequently lost three or four scenes of this ambitious tragedy, but on the 18th, I attended the National Convention. Ah! my friend! whatever these revolutionary maniacs may say, a monarch is not merely a man; his head will fall it is true, with that of the shepherd, but he who commands the murder will shudder at his own temerity; and were he not compelled by the force of his secret motives, the sentence would expire on his lips ere its utterance. I gazed eagerly on the intrepid mortals who were about to dare pronounce on the fate of their virtuous sovereign. I studied their looks—scrutinized their hearts. It was by the excess, the importance of their trespass, they were supported, whilst inwardly awed by the rank of their victim: could they have ventured to retract, the prince had been saved! But unfortunately they had said, if his head does not fall to-day, yours must soon submit to the stroke of the executioner. This was the prominent idea that dictated their votes. No pen could with justice describe the situation of the people in the galleries. Silent, gloomy, breathless, their looks were alternately directed towards the accused, his advocates, and his judge—Circumstance as strange as horrible, *Is Orleans' was Death!* The shock of electricity would have been less visibly felt: the assembly rose with one spontaneous start of horror, and the hall reverberated the murmur of similar and responsive feeling: one man alone, immovable as a rock, kept his seat—it was I! I ventured to inquire of myself the cause of this indifference; I found it ambition—only such a sentiment could reconcile the conduct of the Duke of Orleans; to me, therefore, it was natural: he sought a throne to which he had no title, and such acquisitions are not to be made without forfeiting the right to virtuous and general estimation. I shall now my friend, become concise: I do not like the unfolding of funeral crape. The king

was condemned to death! and if the 21st of January did not forever affix an odium on the French character, at least it added a glorious name to the list of martyrs! What a town was Paris on this awful day! The populace appeared in a state of stupefaction: it seemed that the people assembled only to exchange gloomy looks, and to fly from each other without speaking. The streets were deserted, and houses and palaces wore the appearance of tombs. *The air even seemed to smell of the execution.* To be brief, the descendant of St. Louis was led to death through files of mournful automata, but lately his subjects.

If any one be near you, my friend, when you read this despatch (even were it your father) conceal from him what follows—it is a stain on the stuff of which my character is made. That Napoleon Bonaparte should be sensibly affected at the destruction of a human being, and constrained to keep his bed from the consequences of this impression, is a fact scarcely to be believed, though true, and one which I cannot avow without blushing with contempt for myself. Yes, I experienced a feeling, which, however admirable in another, was disgraceful to one who disavowed all the weakness of the human heart. The night preceding the 21st of January I had not closed my eyes; yet I was unable to account to myself for the cause of my unusual agitation. I rose early, and ran wherever the crowd assembled. I wondered at, or rather despised, the passive imbecility of forty thousand national guards, of whom, nine-tenths were only mechanically the agents of the executioner. At the Porte St. Denis I met Santerre: he was followed by a numerous staff. I should have liked to have cut off his ears; I spit at him, not being able to do more. In my opinion, his post had been filled by the Duke d'Orleans; his object was a crown; and we all know that such a motive overbalances many considerations. Proceeding along the Boulevards, I reached the place de la Revolution. I was ignorant of the invention of the guillotine; a cold perspiration crept over me. A stranger, who stood near me, attributed my agitation and paleness to a peculiar interest in the King of France. ‘Be of better cheer,’ said he, ‘he will not perish; the Convention is only desirous of proving its power, and he will meet his pardon at the foot of the scaffold.’ ‘If that be so,’ replied I, ‘the gentleman conventionalists are not themselves far from their fall, and never would culprits more richly deserve their fate. He who attacks a lion, and would avoid being destroyed by him, should not wound, but throw him dead upon the spot.’ A low and confused noise was heard—it was the royal victim! I hurried forward, elbowing and elbowed. I approached as far as I could—all my efforts to get near were vain: the scaffold was hid from me by an armed force.—The rolling of drums suddenly interrupted the mournful silence of the assembled multitude. ‘It is the signal of his release,’ said the stranger. ‘And it will rebound on his murderers,’ I replied: ‘in such a case, half a crime is a weakness.’ A momentary silence ensued. Suddenly something fell heavily on the scaffold: the noise struck at my heart. I inquired the cause of a general alarm. ‘It is the falling of the axe,’ he replied. ‘The King is not then saved!—he is dead!—he is dead!’ I pronounced at least ten times these words—‘he is dead!’ I became insensible for some minutes, and without knowing by whom I had been taken from the crowd, I found myself on the Quai des Theatins; there I recovered some degree of recollection, but I could utter no word except ‘he is dead!’ In a state of distraction I reached home, but at least half an hour elapsed before I had perfectly regained my senses.”

Terrible!—The British brig Matilda, lying at Bonny, on the coast of Africa, exploded on the 13th May. How the accident happened never can be known, for every one of the ship's company, with upwards of one hundred blacks who were on board, lost their lives, the Matilda being riven into atoms.

Rats.—A gentleman whose country house was made very uncomfortable by rats, and who had tried all the usual modes of getting rid of them without any sensible effect, was at last suddenly and unexpectedly freed from them by the following means: In a garret which seem to be the favorite place of assembly, he one evening had a number of

lines with fishinghooks suspended from the couples, the hooks reached within a few inches of the floor, and were baited with bits of meat, cheese, &c. on the following morning nearly every hook had its victim partly suspended by its mouth, and partly resting on its hind feet. It would appear from the result that this had infused a general terror into a colony, as from that day no rat was seen in any part of the house.

Imprisonment for Debt.—A blind man, with a wife and family of small children dependent upon him for their daily bread, was last week committed to prison for a debt of six dollars, by a merciless iron hearted creditor, who did this, knowing the blindness and situation of his victim, should be performed with the contents of a tarketle, and ornamented with crow-feathers, and then stuck in the pillory—as a mark for boys to throw rotten eggs at by way of amusement.—*Boston Com.*

Remarkable Hank of Silk.—A hank of silk, produced by a single worm, was lately reeled in the presence of several gentlemen, in Bolton, which was 365 yards in length, and on being weighed, was found to be of the texture of 15000 hank in the lb. A single pound of this silk would reach 716 miles. The worm was only 7 days in spinning the hank, consequently it produced at the rate of 52 yards per diem.

American Ladies.—It is a singular fact that the present “King of the French” was once a suitor to an American Lady, and notwithstanding his Royal lineage was compelled to place his proposals upon the file of “Rejected Addresses.” The lady who might now have been Queen of France, has since become the wife of a British Duke. She has one sister who is a British Marchioness, and another who has been the wife of an Ex-King.—*New-Bedford Mercury.*

Matrimonial Success.—St. Jerome relates that when he was at Rome he saw a man that had not arrived to an advanced age, who had yet survived twenty wives, whom he had married in uninterrupted succession. He afterwards married an elderly woman, who had buried nineteen husbands; and at her death he attended her funeral with his head crowned with a chaplet, and marching in the stately pace of triumph.

Square Toes.—In the reign of Queen Mary, of England, square toed shoes were in fashion, and the men wore them of so prodigious a breadth, that Bulwer says, if he remembers aright, there was a proclamation came out that no man should wear his shoes above six inches square at the toes.

Balloon Sleeves.—A tide waiter at Glasgow, curious to carry his wife a pattern of the late fashionable sleeve, took the liberty to inspect one that adorned the right arm of a very elegant lady, and released thence ten gallons of Highland whiskey. We had no idea of the utility of these sleeves till this discovery. They are now called at Glasgow sleeves *a la smuglero.*—*Atlas.*

Go-betweens.—There is perhaps not a more odious character in the world than that of a go-between. By which I mean that creature who carries to the ears of one neighbor every injurious observation that happens to drop from the mouth of another. Such a person is the slanderer's herald and is altogether more odious than the slanderer himself. By this vile officiousness he makes that poison effective, which else were inert; for three fourths of the slanders in the world would never injure their object, except by the malice of go-betweens, who under the mask of double friendship, act the part of double traitors.

In April last, there died at Pleskow, in the government of Novgorod, (Russia,) a farmer named Micholsky, who had attained the wonderful age of 165 years. He led a very sober life, though occasionally he partook of ardent spirits. He never ate meat more than twice a week. At 120 he still labored in the field, and only desisted on account of a sprain in his foot. He left 4 children, and 36 grand children, and 16 great-grand children. His mother lived to the age of 117, and one of his sisters to 112, but his father died at 52.

Flatter not, nor be flattered. Follow the dictates of reason and you are safe.

suppose that the first of the limits for ϕ , ψ , θ , and ρ each can be written $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \phi_n$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \psi_n$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \theta_n$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho_n$ —those exist—then it is easy to see that the same is true of the



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, OCT. 26.

CONGRESSIONAL RETURN.

	Crawford.	Ramsey.	Smith.	Alter.
Adams,	1044	1091	1695	1596
Franklin,	1805	1675	971	986
Cumberland,	1507	1483	577	572
Perry,	588	621	146	179
	4944	4870	3299	3333

Crawford's majority over Smith, 1615—average majority of Crawford & Ramsey, 1591

Lorenzo Dow, the celebrated itinerant preacher, gave two discourses to our citizens on Tuesday last, and one very early on Wednesday morning—in his usual eccentric style. He left us on that day for the South.

Ohio.—The returns of the late election in that State show that the Clay party has been completely triumphant. Gen. *McArthur*, the Clay candidate for Governor, it is supposed will be elected by a large majority; and there is no doubt of an anti-Jackson majority in the Legislature.

South Carolina.—The elections took place on the 11th inst. The question there appeared to be, Convention or no Convention, and from what has been ascertained, there will be a majority of anti-Conventionists returned to the Legislature.

The grand celebration in honor of the late French Revolution, which was to have taken place in Baltimore, on the 18th, was on account of the inclemency of the weather, postponed until yesterday. Great preparations were made for a grand display.

Joseph Ritner, the late anti-masonic candidate for Governor, was a candidate for the State Senate from Washington county, and has been beaten by Col. Ringland. It must be rather mortifying to Mr. Ritner to fall behind in his own county—last year he had a majority!

It was positively predicted by some of the anti-masonic papers, and no doubt confidently calculated upon, that the late elections would show a majority in favor of that cause in the Legislature—indeed a neighboring print claimed a majority of 26! in the House of Representatives alone. The fallacy of their hopes, and erroneousness of their calculations, have been completely exposed. Out of the 26 members of Congress elected, they have but 6; out of the 33 members of the State Senate, they have but 4; and out of the 100 members of the House of Representatives, they have elected but 26!—and three of the four members set down as anti-masonic in Bucks county, are said not to be so—which reduces their number to 23!

Benjamin W. Richards, Esq. has been unanimously elected Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

Col. Small is elected Mayor of Baltimore. The majority of the Small over the Barry ticket was 1020.

Nearly three thousand persons are said to have joined in the procession, and ceremonies at the laying of the corner stone of a Masonic Temple at Boston, and are represented as "among the most active, industrious and respectable citizens of that and the neighboring towns."

The Bunker Hill Aurora, in speaking of the recent masonic celebration in Boston, says: "There were twenty-two members of the first respectability in the procession, and seven veterans who had commissions during the revolutionary struggle of this country—there were men of all religions and all political parties—all differences were forgotten—as brothers they walked together in harmony."

North Branch Division of the Pennsylvania Canal.—The water was let into the Canal at the Nanticoke Dam, the first of this month, and acted as far as Berwick, (20 miles) when it was off for the purpose of making

some repairs.—It has again been let on, and it was expected the water would be at Berwick, on Saturday the 9th inst. No breaches have occurred, and but very few leaks—not as many at least as was expected. *Lehigh Courier.*

It is generally understood, says the Boston Commercial Gazette, that John Quincy Adams will be a candidate for Congress in Plymouth district. If so, he will be the first of the Presidents who has been a candidate for a seat in Congress, after having enjoyed the highest honors in the gift of the people.

The following members have been elected to Congress at the recent election in this state:

1st District.	Joel B. Sutherland.
2d do.	Henry Horn.
3d do.	John G. Watmough
4th do.	Joshua Evans, <i>William Hiestler, David Potts, jr.</i>
5th do.	Joel K. Mann.
6th do.	John C. Bucher.
7th do.	H. A. Muhlenberg, Henry King.
8th do.	Peter Ihrie, jr. S. A. Smith
9th do.	Philander Stephens, James Ford, Lewis Dewart.
10th do.	Adam King.
11th do.	William Ramsey, Thomas H. Crawford.
12th do.	<i>Robert Allison.</i>
13th do.	George Burd.
14th do.	Andrew Stewart.
15th do.	<i>T. H. McKennan.</i>
16th do.	<i>H. Denny, John Gilmore.</i>
17th do.	Richard Coulter.
18th do.	<i>John Banks.</i>

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Philadelphia city.—William Boyd, David S. Hassinger.
Philadelphia county.—Jesse R. Burden, Joseph Taylor.
Montgomery.—Benjamin Reiff.
Chester & Delaware.—John Kerlin, *William Jackson.*
Bucks.—Mathias Morris.
Berks & Schuylkill.—Daniel A. Bertholet, Jacob Krebs.
Lancaster.—Samuel Houston, *John Robinson.*
Lebanon & Dauphin.—Jacob Stoever.
Northumberland & Union.—*Samuel J. Packer.*
Luzerne & Columbia.—Jacob Drumheller.
Bradford, Tioga & Susquehanna.—Reuben Wilber.
Northampton, Lehigh, Wayne and Pike.—William G. Scott, Henry King.
Centre, Clearfield, Lycoming, Potter & McKean.—Joseph B. Anthony.
York & Adams.—Henry Logan, Ezra Blythe.
Franklin.—David Fullerton.
Cumberland & Perry.—Jesse Miller.
Huntingdon, Mifflin & Cambria.—Thomas Jackson.
Westmoreland.—Jacob M. Wise.
Fayette and Greene.—William G. Hawkins, Solomon G. Krepps.
Washington.—Thomas Ringland.
Allegheny.—John Brown.
Bedford & Somerset.—*Wm. Piper.*
Erie, Crawford & Mercer.—Thomas S. Cunningham.
Indiana, Jefferson, Armstrong, Warren & Venango.—William D. Barklay.
Beaver & Butler.—Moses Sullivan.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Philadelphia city.—Charles H. Kerk, Charles J. Ingersoll, Anthony Laussatt, Thomas M. Pettitt, Chas. Brown, Samuel B. Davis, Henry Simpson.
Philadelphia county.—John Carter, Daniel K. Miller, Thomas J. Heston, James Goodman, William Wagner, Franklin Vansant, John Felton, Richard Peltz.
Delaware.—John Lindsay.
Bucks.—*J. Reigle, J. Yardley, A. Smith, J. Keller.*
Chester.—*Thomas Ashbridge, Arthur Andrews, Nathan Pennypacker, Benjamin Griffith.*
Montgomery.—Adam Slemmer, John Shearer, Philip Hoover.
Berks.—Paul Geiger, John Wanner.
John Stauffer, John Pottier.
Schuylkill.—Samuel Huntzinger.
Lehigh.—*Peter Kueppley, Chris. Pretz.*
Northampton, Wayne & Pike.—David D. Wagner, Samuel Stokes, M. Robert Butz, Thomas Fuller.
Lebanon.—William Reilly.
Dauphin.—Christain Spayd, *William Rutherford.*
Lancaster.—*Benjamin Linville, Samuel Hathorn, John Long, Daniel Homacher, Samuel Landis, Samuel Parke.*
York.—George Fisher, Andrew M. Conkey, John Rankin.
Adams.—*Jas. M. Sherry, Andrew Marshall.*
Franklin.—Fred'k. Smith, John Cox.
Cumberland.—William Alexander.
Peter Lohach.
Perry.—James Black.
Mifflin.—John Cummin, Ephraim Banks.
Huntingdon.—John Blair, John Williamson.
Centre & Clearfield.—Henry Petriken, Bond Valentine.
Northumberland.—Henry Frick.

Union.—*Philip Rhule, Ner Middle-*

warth.
Columbia.—Uzal Hopkins.
Lycoming.—Solomon Bastress, William Piatt.
Luzerne.—George Denison, Benjamin Dorrance.
Susquehanna.—Almon H. Reed.
Bradford & Tioga.—John Laporte.
John Beecher.
Bedford.—N. P. Fetterman, G. R. H. Davies.
Somerset.—*John Gebhart, Peter Livergood.*
Westmoreland.—John Kuhns, Samuel Hill, John C. Plumer.
Allegheny.—James S. Craft, John Arthurs, William Kerr, *William Hayes.*
Butler.—William Purviance.
Beaver.—John R. Shannon, Samuel Power.
Indiana & Jefferson.—*William Houston.*
Erie.—*John Riddle.*
Washington.—Wm. Patterson, Wallace M. Williams.
Fayette.—Joseph Eneix, E. P. Oliphant.
Crawford.—Stephen Barlow.
Venango & Warren.—John Galbraith.
Armstrong.—Hugh Reed.
Greene.—Barnet Whitlatch.
Mercer.—
The names of the anti-masonics are in *Italic.*

Part of the Lemnos Factory, in Chambersburg, owned by Dunlop, Madeira and Co. was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last—loss considerable.—They have commenced rebuilding it.

The New York American says "private letters recently received in this city from Paris, speak of a disposition having been clearly manifested by the existing Government of France, to satisfy the reasonable demands of the United States."

Mr. JOHN P. THOMPSON has retired from the editorial charge of the Fredericktown Herald, a paper which he has conducted for twenty-eight years, with talent and propriety. He is succeeded by Wm. OGDEN NILES, of Baltimore, a son of the editor of the Register, who, being a true chip of the old block, has nailed the flag of the "American System" to his mast.—*Nat. Int.*

The following paragraph from the London Examiner, contains the pith of most of the reports from the continent:

We may look with confidence for news of popular commotions in Spain and Italy, although no positive blow has yet been struck by the people of either country. The symptoms of approaching change are unequivocal.—Already at Naples there is a talk of a Constitution to be granted by the King; and at Madrid, a convocation of the Cortes and a change of Ministry are rumored; and as an earnest of concession to the people, French and English newspapers are freely admitted! Quiroga and Mina are at Paris, on their way to the Peninsula; and there is little doubt that the Constitutional Guerillas have begun to show themselves in the Spanish provinces. The London journals publish a long manifesto, issued by the principal exiles from Spain, which is said to be now widely circulating in the country.

New Chief of the six nations of Indians.—SUSANAYA, known by the name of Jimmy Johnson, a *pagan*, was chosen chief of the six nations, in place of the celebrated RED JACKET, at a late meeting of the council held at Tonawanta village, New York.

PEDESTRIANISM.

We learn, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, that NEWSAM, the pedestrian, accomplished his thousand miles on the afternoon of the eighteenth day since the commencement of the feat.—He is said to have been insulted by some individual towards the close of his journey, when he stopped and chastised him, and then went on his way in triumph.

The following advertisement is copied from a Dutch newspaper:—"After a short illness, died, yesterday morning, my wife, leaving behind her three infant children. In the hope that her pure soul is with God, I beg to inform my customers that my stores will be as well furnished as formerly, having confided them to the direction of my principal clerk, a man extremely intelligent, and as well versed in business as the deceased herself."

PRICES CURRENT.

FLOUR, in Bulk, on Saturdays,--	\$4 75
WHEAT, (red).....	95 to 97
" (white).....	97 to 100
CORN.....	56 to 58
RYE.....	50 to 53
OATS.....	28 to 30
WHISKEY.....	27 to 28
PLASTER.....	4 25

MARRIED,

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Graves, Mr. *Michael Shunk* to Miss *Margaret Snider*—both of Frederick county, Md.
On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Gottwalt, Mr. *Jonas Weikle*, to Miss *Christina Meals*, daughter of Mr. Samuel Meals—all of Menallen township.
On the same day, by the Rev. L. L. Hirsch, Mr. *Jacob Albert*, sen. to Mrs. *Susannah Vance*—both of Latimore township.
On the same day, by the Rev. Charles Weyl, Mr. *Jesse M. Hulton*, to Miss *Margaret Ann C. Young*—both of Menallen township.
On Thursday the 14th inst. by the Rev. Samuel Gutelius, Mr. *John Ginnaben*, to Miss *Maria Merkle*—both of this county.

DIED,

On Sunday last, Mrs. *Esther Barclay*, wife of Mr. Andrew Barclay, of this borough, aged about 27 years.
On the same day, an infant child of Mr. John Barrett, of Mountjoy township.
On Thursday evening, the 7th instant, after a severe illness of three days, Mrs. *Elizabeth Monfort*, consort of Mr. Peter Monfort, of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, in the 36th year of her age.
In Cumberland county, on the 2d instant, *Jacob Ferree, Jr.* aged 49 years and four months, son of Mr. Jacob Ferree, sen. of this county.
On Saturday last, at York, *Bushnel Carter*, Esq. Attorney at Law, aged 46 years.

SPLENDID SCHEME!

THE TWENTIETH CLASS OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY, WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 6th of Nov.

Sixty-six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn

Balls.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$30,000	56 do	80
1 do 20,000	112 do	50
1 do 10,000	112 do	40
1 do 3,000	224 do	30
50 do 1,000	1960 do	20
66 do 500	15400 do	10
56 do 100		

Tickets, \$10, Halves, \$5,

Other Shares in proportion.

Chances for all the above Prizes, to be had at

CLARKSON'S

HARDWARE STORE;

Where have been sold, within a few months,

1 Prize of 2,500 DOLLS.

1 " 1,000 "

1 " 800 "

1 " 300 "

And a great many of

50, 40, 30, 20, AND 10.

Gettysburg, Oct. 26. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 19.

9 31 3 60 29 66 55 33 45 3

3. 29. 31, a prize of \$100,

Resides some of 50, 20, &c. sold here.

Stray Calf.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Franklin township, about the last of August, a Black and White Steer CALF—supposed to be about 10 months old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

WM. BAILEY.

Oct. 26. 31

ATTENTION!

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade at your usual place, on Saturday the 6th of November next, precisely at 1 o'clock, P. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

By order,

G. ARMOR, O. S.

Oct. 26. 21

An Appeal will be held at the house of Harvey G. Waitles, on Monday the 1st of November next, by the Officers of the Company, for the past year.

List of Causes,

Put down for Trial at Nov. Term, 1830

Henry Muntorff vs. Elizabeth Muntorff and John Muntorff.

Administrator of George Hartzell, deceased, vs. Henry Hartzell.

Connelius Lott vs. G. Bercaw, Executor of Peter Bercaw, who was Executor of G. Bercaw.

Samuel Oshorn vs. same defendants.

Samuel Morland vs. Samuel Comly and Jesse Comly vs. Thos. Thornburg's Adm'r.

John Hildebrand's Adm'r vs. Jas. Bell, co-obligor with A. Campbell.

The same vs. Alexander Campbell, co-obligor with James Bell.

Andrew Little, use of Wm Young, vs. Casper Shanebrook's Adm'r.

O'Brien and Kendal vs. Wm. E. Campbell.

GEO. WELSH, *Prothonotary*

Oct. 26. ic

THE LADY'S BOOK,

No. 4, FOR OCTOBER.

A monthly literary miscellany, devoted to literature, the fine arts, fashions, biographical anecdotes, tales, narratives, music, riding, dancing, poetry, Embroidery, &c. THIS work, since its publication commenced, has been encouraged by almost unexampled unanimity and warmth of commendation from numerous journalists, in all quarters of the country. The fourth number, now ready to be delivered to the subscribers, will, we are sure, be quite as well received as either of its predecessors. As a very limited edition of the four first numbers has been issued, and as it is not contemplated to print a second, persons wishing to subscribe had better do so immediately and preserve the work entire.

EMBELLISHMENTS:

Philadelphia Fashions, handsomely colored. Three engraved specimens of Embroidery. Three figures designed to improve the art of Dancing. Two figures illustrative of Riding. Three female heads relating to the Toilet of ancient times. "Where the Bee sucks," a piece of Music.

Contents of the October Number.

Philadelphia Fashions, with a colored engraving.
Latest English Fashions, from La Belle Assemblée, and Gentlemen's Magazine.
The Majesty of the Ocean.
A Lecture on Love and Courtship.
Picture of Christ—The Mute Lady.
Argument—Departed—The Toilet, illustrated with Engravings.
Proposals for the Improvement of the English Language.
Female Characteristic—The Wedding.
The Banner of St. Mary's.
Miss Wilford—The Lion and the Major Domo.
The Dillosk Girl.
Riding, illustrated with Engravings.
The Marquis D'Arconati.
Robert Burns—Death of an Infant—Purse Pride.
The First and Last Prayer—The Dead Father—Elfine's Rock.
Female Courage and Fortitude.
Beau Nash.
Embroidery, illustrated with Engravings.
The Miniature.
Education in America—The Wife.
Weddings, by a Parish Clerk.
A Blush—Forget-me-not.
The World to Come—The Eye—Dancing illustrated with Engravings.
The Dentist.
The White Rose of Scotland.
Mankind at the beginning of the Sixteenth Century—William Penn's Tree.
Louisa, by Miss Wilford.
The Exile's Dirge.
The Weed Witness.
"Where the Bee Sucks," set to Music.
The Betrayed—The Parting—The Gatherer.
Receipts—The Dead.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be issued in numbers, on the first of every month, and comprise fifty-six large octavo pages; to be printed on a fine super royal paper with entirely new type, and carefully stitched in colored covers. Every number will contain a piece of Music, one Copper plate Engraving, and at least four Wood Cuts, illustrative of some of the contents; and every three months a colored plate of the latest London or Paris Fashions. The subscription price is \$3 per annum, payable in advance; 25 per cent. semi-annually, will be added to all subscriptions that remain unpaid, and the work discontinued to those who neglect to settle up their arrears. Great attention will be paid to forwarding the work to country subscribers. Agents receiving subscriptions, and remitting the amount to the publishers, will be allowed 15 per cent. discount, or a proportionate number of copies of the work.

All letters and communications concerning this will be promptly attended to. Address

LOUIS A. GODEY & CO.

Daily Chronicle Office, Philadelphia. Postage must be paid on all orders for the work.

Phila. Oct. 26.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. McCLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 26th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 22d day of November next—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 19th day of October, A. D. 1830.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

BLANKS, of all kinds, for sale at this Printing-Office.

FRANCE.

The news from France is interesting, though not important. A grand review of the National Guard took place in the Champ de Mars on the 20th August, when about 40,000 men were reviewed by the King. The trial of the ex-Ministers had been commenced. M. de Peyronnet is said to put a bold face on the matter, and to be determined to be proud and insolent to the last. The conduct of Polignac is said to denote extraordinary giddiness, and indifference. Their trial is conducted with the utmost privacy, and the Commissioners have publicly denounced and disavowed any publications respecting them. The motive is that their trial may be conducted with impartiality and dignity, and that they shall not be prejudged by the publication of *ex parte* accounts. The disturbances among the working people in Paris appear to have been in a good measure quieted by the measures of the Government. The only difficulty which existed at the last date was among the journeymen printers and pressmen, who had combined to compel proprietors of newspapers to destroy their machinery for printing, and go back to the old mode. The *Constitutionnel* (which circulates upwards of 20,000 copies daily) and the *Courier Français* had yielded to the demands of the workmen; but the *Temps* and the *Journal des Débats* had resisted it.

The *Messenger des Chambres* of the 1st ult. says:—By the Paris papers of the 5th, it appears that the Emperor of Austria had followed the example of England and acknowledged the new French Government.

Yesterday, at 2 o'clock, Lord Stuart de Rothsay, and the Secretaries of the English Embassy, went in state to the King. His Lordship presented to his Majesty his new letters of credentials. On leaving the Palais Royal, Lord Stuart was received by acclamation, which he returned by bowing in a very friendly manner. The public fully appreciated the importance of the new tie which unites two of the most liberal nations of Europe.

The *Globe* remarks: There can be no doubt that the principal powers of Europe will follow the English example. It is impossible not to admire the tact and good sense evinced by Louis Philip through all these transactions, which, in conjunction with the general moderation displayed throughout this wonderful revolution, would absolutely have exacted a quiescence from without, had there been a much greater disposition to withhold it.

It was said by the last advices from Brussels, that the Prince of Orange was to set out for the Hague with proposals, the object of which was to require that Holland and Belgium should form two distinct administrations, under a federative government.

At Liege, Tournay, Mons, Bruges, and Namur, disturbances to a greater or less extent broke out on the latter days of August. At Bruges, eighteen prisoners took advantage of the departure of the troops, to escape from gaol.

The conduct of the Emperor of Russia, in recalling his Ambassador at the Court of France, and ordering Russian citizens to quit France, on hearing of the events in that capital, had excited much sensation both in Paris and London. It was generally supposed however, that when he learned that Charles X. had abdicated, he would be induced to adopt a different course.

The English Government has it seems, recognized the new Government of France. The *Gazette de France* of the 4th says the news was announced to the departments by telegraph, with orders to give it the greatest publicity. On this occasion, Lord Stuart, the English Ambassador, and the Secretaries of the Embassy, had the honor of dining with the King and Royal Family. The Ministers were also, for the first time, present.

The French Ambassador at Vienna has returned to Paris, and reports the most favorable disposition on the part of Austria to make a similar recognition.

The London *Courier* of the evening of the 6th observes, "Considerable alarm seems to have been excited in the city, by the order in the St. Petersburg *Journal* of the 21st ult. prohibiting the admission into Russia of any French vessels or travellers. We have reason however, to believe that this was rather a precautionary measure, than one indicating hostility toward the new French Government, and that immediately on the news of the accession of Louis-Philippe to the Throne of France, and of restoration of tranquillity reaching St. Petersburg, it would be revoked or modified. We are inclined to this belief the more from knowing that it was at first intended to recall all Russian subjects from France, but that has been abandoned.

The following are extracts from the letters of the London correspondents of the *Liverpool Courier*, dated on the evening of the 6th September:—

The Paris papers of Saturday, which we received this day, are silent on the subject of an arrival of some importance from St. Petersburg. A letter from one of our correspondents, however, dated Saturday evening, states, that the courier in question had been despatched on the 21st Aug by the Emperor to Pozzi di Borgo, his Ambassador in Paris, with the order not only for that Ambassador's recall, but also for the departure from France of all Russian subjects within eight days after the will of the Autocrat had been intimated to them. It seems, however, that when the Emperor gave this order, he was not aware of the fact, that Charles X. had abdicated. The messenger sent to him with that intelligence, was met near St. Petersburg by the one who was bearer of the order for the recall of Pozzi di Borgo and the Russians. It was, therefore, firmly believed in Paris that new orders would speedily arrive, cancelling, or at least suspending, those of the 21st. Meanwhile the Ambassador could not do otherwise than act strictly according to the instructions received; but the other Russians in Paris were so confident that the abdication of the late King of France would call for a different proceeding on the part of the Emperor than the one already adopted, that they devised a variety of means which would justify their stay in Paris until further orders. The conductors of the public press in Paris, aware how much it is important that the public mind in France should not suffer any new excitement, have unanimously abstained from giving this news. It is, however, sent to us as authentic.

A Naples date of Aug. 14th, mentions that the Dey of Algiers continued to attract attention there. When the news of the events in Paris reached him he exclaimed, "God is just; that King drove me from my throne; now his people have driven him away."

The reception at New-Orleans of the news of the emancipation of the French, seems to have produced the most extravagant demonstrations of joy.—The proclamation of Charles, dissolving the Chambers and suspending the freedom of the press, had created an expectation of some such event as followed, but the succeeding mail was delayed a considerable time on its way, and the impatience of the citizens of New-Orleans is described as having been exceedingly great. When the news was at last received, its effect on the people was electric. "The crowds, shouts, and hurry, observed and heard on all sides, bespoke universal joy. Every one threw aside his daily occupation to run to the papers; tri-colored flags were instantly made and triumphantly borne through the whole city; and public houses and others were decorated with them." A Mexican vessel lying in the port fired a salute. Many subscription lists were immediately opened—one of them for the purpose of welcoming with a public dinner the officers of the first vessel that should arrive at New-Orleans under the tri-colored flag. At sunset a salute of twenty-one guns was fired on the public square, "amidst a thousand acclamations of the immense crowd attracted to the spot." In the evening, the public places were illuminated, and the city, until after midnight, resounded in every quarter with shouts of "liberty!" "eternal freedom to France!" "long live Lafayette!" &c.

The Bee observes that the American residents of New Orleans were not behind the French in their expressions of enthusiasm on the animating occasion. During several days that city is said to have "been plunged in a delirious state of joy," and to have offered "a miniature of Paris at the time she drove from her walls that odious caste of men given up to the execration of the world."

The late occurrences in Brussels form a feature in the history of European affairs, altogether unique and appropriate to the spirit of the times. The annals of almost every nation afford instances of the dethronement and often of the murder of Sovereigns, in obedience to popular will, or some popular effervescence. But it will be impossible, we think, to find, on record, an account of a revolution conducted in a manner corresponding to this. That the people of the low countries should be animated by the example of their neighbors to make an effort to regain their liberty was expected. But the spectacle of the people holding fast to their allegiance whilst they dictated to their Prince—keeping him at bay whilst surrounded by his soldiery, and yet admitting him alone and unprotected among them, and conducting him safely through an excited populace—demanding from him concessions of the most important character, and yet treating him with deference and consideration—presents, to say the least of it, a novelty in the history of revolutions.

In Paris, the ladies, to save their hands measured for gloves, as carefully as our fashionables have their feet measured for shoes.

There does not seem to be any thing in the late news from Europe calculated to relieve the solicitude which every body, trans-Atlantic and cis-Atlantic, feels in relation to the measures of the great European powers consequent upon the French and Belgic Revolutions. There are rumors, it is true, of a determination on the part of Austria and Prussia to recognise the new government, and a paragraph has somewhere met our eye, in which it is stated that the Autocrat of Russia had intimated to the Court of St. James his intention to imitate the policy of the English ministry, and suffer Philip quietly to enjoy his newly required honors.—But there is a circumstance connected with his prohibition of the entrance of French ships under the tri-colored banner into his ports, and of French travellers into his dominions, which does not seem to corroborate the opinion that those measures were adopted hastily, and in the heat of his indignation at the uncounteous treatment of his ally and kindred despot.—Such indignation was very natural, and the first expression of it would, doubtless, have been a proclamation excluding the *bonapartists* and its rebellious supporters from his empire.—But the resolution to do these acts was not taken until two weeks after the receipt of the news of the overthrow of the Bourbon Dynasty—and, of consequence, not without ample deliberation upon their expediency and policy.

If the character of a prince may be divined from the leading measures of his reign, that of Nicholas must be estimated as one of firmness and decision—but if he has been induced, by the determination of England alone, to swerve from a policy adopted after two weeks deliberation, he will merit to be placed among the most imbecile of the Automata who fill other of the thrones of Europe.

French Claims.—There never has been so favorable a time for getting these claims allowed by France, as the present. The only answer given to our just demands, during the reign of Louis and Charles, was that they grew out of the spoliation of Bonaparte, whom they did not recognize as a legitimate sovereign, and consequently they would not pay for what he had done. But the late glorious revolution puts an end to that argument.—Mr. Adams formerly sent out to our Minister in Paris, the most ample, lucid, and able instructions, on the subject of these claims, which we presume have been transferred to the present minister, and if so, we may anticipate as agreeable a result as the late negotiation with Denmark. Although Mr. Rives, the present minister, is not of our side, yet we have great respect for his talents, integrity, and capacity to do his duty. Our friend, La Fayette, too, is now in favor, and will doubtless do all in his power to have justice done us, at the hands of the new government. If, therefore, these claims are not now carried through, it will be the fault of our own administration.

Columbian Register.—*Change in the Discipline of the Catholic Church*.—A circular has been issued in England by the Vicar Apostolic of the Northern District, and his coadjutor, in which are announced some alterations in the discipline of the Roman Catholic Church in that country, in regard to days of abstinence and holidays. The following is given as an abstract from this circular:—

After a diligent investigation of the difficulties which the Catholics experience in complying with the abstinences, and of keeping the days of obligation enjoined in England, the Vicars Apostolic, towards the close of the last year, felt it their duty to apply to Rome, to obtain some mitigation of the then existing discipline in these particulars. The reasons on which they ground their request having been investigated with diligence commensurate with the importance of the object under discussion, two rescripts, dated May 29, 1830, were addressed to each of the Vicars Apostolic. In one of these his holiness has dispensed, in favor of the Catholics of England, with the abstinence of flesh meat on the festival of St. Mark, on the three rogation days, and on all Saturdays which are not fasting days. In the other he has dispensed with the obligation of bearing mass, and resting from servile works on Easter Monday and Whit Monday. He has also transferred the observance of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, and of St. Cuthbert's day, which was a feast of obligation in the county of Durham, to the Sunday immediately succeeding their festivals.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* contains the particulars in considerable detail of the hurricane in the West Indies in the latter part of Aug. The scene is represented as having been appalling. Several vessels such as the wharves at Kingston, and many others were seriously damaged. The injury done in the harbor of Kingston, is estimated at upwards of twenty thousand pounds sterling. A great many lives were lost. One brig went down just outside the harbor, carrying with her the captain and all the crew and passengers, eighteen in number. A pilot boat with ten souls on board, also sunk. Trees, that had been standing for centuries, were uprooted and blown about like feathers by the wind. Houses were prostrated; the cane plantations were utterly destroyed in many places; fruit and coffee trees were completely stripped, and a great number blown to a great distance. The roads in many parts were rendered impassable by heaps of trees and ruins scattered about by the gale.

South Seas, and who had been absent from this country since the year 1823, arrived in New York last week; and as

he learned that he could not proceed to Boston before the ensuing Monday, he wrote to his wife, and requested her to repair immediately to New York, to receive the fond embraces of a long absent husband, who had just returned with an ample fortune, the fruits of his labors and privations. A few hours after writing his letter to his wife, he found that it would not be necessary for him to make any delay in New York, and accordingly took passage on board of the steamer *Chancellor Livingston*. The wife received the letter of the husband, in time to take the steam boat stage at Boston, and accordingly proceeded to this town and took passage on board the steamer *Washington*. About the time that the *Washington* departed, the *Chancellor Livingston* came into port, bringing with her the happy husband who immediately proceeded to Boston, and on his arrival in that city learned that his wife had gone to New York to receive him. The husband immediately took private carriage for Providence, and arrived here in time to take passage in the *Benjamin Franklin*; and on his arrival in New York, was informed that his wife had proceeded to Boston in the steamer *President*. The husband then took his "land tacks on board," and proceeded to Boston; but whether the husband and wife have yet come together, is a question we cannot answer. It is probable however that they have; and if they have, we wish them much joy, and all the happiness that so long a separation of their loves pre-eminently merits.

This incident, is but one of a thousand that grow out of the celerity that is afforded travellers by the introduction of steam navigation.

Providence paper.—The Fair of the American Institution for the Mechanic Arts, held last week at New York, is stated to have abounded with beautiful and ingenious articles of American manufacture. A cast-iron chimney-piece, manufactured in New York, is stated to have been made to resemble Egyptian marble so skillfully, that the most practised eye would be deceived. The manufactures of cotton were more and better than those before exhibited. The quantity of cloths was large, and some of them of the finest quality. Fine American Saxony and Merino wool, splendid glass-ware, highly finished furniture, beautiful specimens of sewing silk, &c. are specified with warm praise.

The Southern Recorder, published at Milledgeville, Georgia, states that every person engaged in digging for gold in the Cherokee country had been driven off by the United States troops. These troops are about three hundred strong, and are under the command of Major Wagner. Nearly two hundred gold diggers were taken prisoners, and kept in confinement twenty-four hours, when they were liberated. Some of these Georgians, complain of having been very harshly treated; and threats have been made of assembling a sufficient number to drive the government troops from the country. The Recorder does not anticipate, however, that any attempt will be made to carry this threat into execution.

Christian Jubilee.—A letter from Stockholm mentions, that official orders have been given for a general jubilee to be held throughout the Swedish dominions, on the 28th of November next, in celebration of the first introduction of Christianity into that country.

Important to Lawyers.—The Court of the King's bench lately decided in England that where an Attorney accepts a retainer for managing a case, he is bound to carry it to trial, even though his client may not furnish him with sufficient funds at the time.

The press-house of the powder mills, near Newburg, N. Y. belonging to Mr. Daniel Rogers, blew up on Thursday morning the 14th inst. a little after 10 o'clock. Six men, who were in the house at the time, were killed—none wounded.

Chester, Pa. Oct. 15.—*A Madman*.—At the election at Concord, on Tuesday, a man fired into the collection of persons on the ground, and wounded five persons, one of whom was shot in the lower part of the abdomen dangerously. What incited him to this outrage, does not appear; he was not drunk, nor was he engaged in any conflict. He is now in prison.

The Climax.—A western paper, speaking of the political condition of our country, gives the following awfully alarming picture of the times. It will be a horrible time indeed when the clouds begin to rain blood.

"Dark portents hang upon the Southern horizon, and unless a manly expression of public indignation is made to resound from every part of the well-affected quarters of the Union, the cloud may burst in showers of blood."

Providence, R. I. Oct. 16. The dwelling house of Mr. A. Windsor, of Johnston, was struck by lightning in the storm of Wednesday night last, and much damaged. It is a one-story house, and six of the sons of Mr. Windsor were asleep in the garret, and several persons in the lower part of the house, who were suddenly awoke by the tremendous explosion; but no one was injured, although the electric fluid stove a chest entirely to pieces within three feet of the bed where two of the young men were sleeping. It appears to have descended upon the west end, which was the highest part of the house, and then to have separated into three parts, one descending by a rafter till it came to a gun and bayonet, when it left the rafter, and followed the bayonet and gun to the floor. It melted a part of the bayonet, but did not injure the gun. It passed through the floor, entirely destroyed a clock, and descended into the cellar. Another branch ran directly down the west end, tore off the clapboards and plank, so as to make an entire opening of about fifteen feet wide, two windows and a looking glass were destroyed. The casements of the fire places were tore off. The third branch ran on the top of the house 25 or 30 feet, and then descended by a rafter and passed to the ground, destroying in its way clapboards, weather boards, &c. It is very remarkable that no one should have been injured. The people were greatly alarmed, and the house was filled with smoke, which led them to apprehend, at first, that it was on fire.

New Echota, Oct. 1. The United States troops having again lately scoured the gold mines. At the upper mines, we understand, they arrested upwards of one hundred, including whites and Cherokees. The Indians were released on the ground, after being kept under guard one night, and peremptorily forbidden to dig any more. The whites were driven across the Chetstee, and they were also released. At the Six's no Cherokee was arrested, but they were ordered to desist digging. It now appears plainly that our great Father considers us in the light of intruders.

A few weeks ago, the principal Chief received a communication from the Secretary of War, through the agent, which we presume was intended for the benefit of the Cherokee people. It has not yet been sent to us for publication. It is a silly production for a great man. The honorable Secretary says, "you might as well expect to see young turkeys domesticated, as to see the Indians become civilized where they are." "True enough," says one of our Cherokee correspondents, "if you are continually setting dogs and saucy boys upon them."

Health of the City.—Sickness has not decreased any this week. The weather continues cool, even to the want of woolen apparel; our streets are becoming unpleasant, from the quantity of dust that is flying, and the want of rain. As yet it would be unadvisable for persons to return to the city, for as fast as strangers enter the town sickness attacks them: the principal cases of fever that have occurred within these few days arose from this cause; the influx of strangers from the western countries has not been small; had it not been for this we should, in all probability, had to announce a large decrease in the bills of mortality. The number of interments this week is 79. From the report of Commissary Henry rendered yesterday at the Mayor's office, there are at present in the Hospital 245 sick persons.

French Sufferers.—The contributions obtained in, and remittances made from Philadelphia, for the sufferers by the late conflicts in Paris, amount to 30,140 francs, whereof 5,000 francs were furnished by one individual alone. This however, is independent of the sums subscribed through the Consulate of France by French gentlemen.

Frenzied Circumstance.—A gentleman who has for many years been engaged in the fur trade, and who had been absent from this country since the year 1823, arrived in New York last week; and as

he learned that he could not proceed to Boston before the ensuing Monday, he wrote to his wife, and requested her to repair immediately to New York, to receive the fond embraces of a long absent husband, who had just returned with an ample fortune, the fruits of his labors and privations. A few hours after writing his letter to his wife, he found that it would not be necessary for him to make any delay in New York, and accordingly took passage on board of the steamer *Chancellor Livingston*. The wife received the letter of the husband, in time to take the steam boat stage at Boston, and accordingly proceeded to this town and took passage on board the steamer *Washington*. About the time that the *Washington* departed, the *Chancellor Livingston* came into port, bringing with her the happy husband who immediately proceeded to Boston, and on his arrival in that city learned that his wife had gone to New York to receive him. The husband immediately took private carriage for Providence, and arrived here in time to take passage in the *Benjamin Franklin*; and on his arrival in New York, was informed that his wife had proceeded to Boston in the steamer *President*. The husband then took his "land tacks on board," and proceeded to Boston; but whether the husband and wife have yet come together, is a question we cannot answer. It is probable however that they have; and if they have, we wish them much joy, and all the happiness that so long a separation of their loves pre-eminently merits.

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FRANCE.

The news from France is interesting, though not important. A grand review of the National Guard took place in the Champ de Mars on the 20th August, when about 40,000 men were reviewed by the King. The trial of the ex-Ministers had been commenced.—M. de Peyronnet is said to put a bold face on the matter, and to be determined to be proud and insolent to the last. The conduct of Polignac is said to denote extraordinary giddiness, and indifference. Their trial is conducted with the utmost privacy, and the Commissioners have publicly denounced and disavowed any publications respecting them. The motive is that their trial may be conducted with impartiality and dignity, and that they shall not be prejudged by the publication of *ex parte* accounts. The disturbances among the working people in Paris appear to have been in a good measure quieted by the measures of the Government. The only difficulty which existed at the last dates was among the journeymen printers and pressmen, who had combined to compel proprietors of newspapers to destroy their machinery for printing, and go back to the old mode. The *Constitutionnel* (which circulates upwards of 20,000 copies daily) and the *Courier Français* had yielded to the demands of the workmen; but the *Temps* and the *Journal des Débats* had resisted it.

The *Messenger des Chambres* of the 1st ult. says:

By the Paris papers of the 5th, it appears that the Emperor of Austria had followed the example of England and acknowledged the new French Government.

Yesterday, at 2 o'clock, Lord Stuart de Rothsay, and the Secretaries of the English Embassy, went in state to the King. His Lordship presented to his Majesty his new letters of credentials. On leaving the Palais Royal, Lord Stuart was received by acclamation, which he returned by bowing in a very friendly manner. The public fully appreciated the importance of the new tie which unites two of the most liberal nations of Europe.

The *Globe* remarks: There can be no doubt that the principal powers of Europe will follow the English example. It is impossible not to admire the tact and good sense evinced by Louis Philip through all these transactions, which, in conjunction with the general moderation displayed throughout this wonderful revolution, would absolutely have exacted acquiescence from without, had there been a much greater disposition to withhold it.

It was said by the last advices from Brussels, that the Prince of Orange was to set out for the Hague with proposals, the object of which was to require that Holland and Belgium should form two distinct administrations, under a federative government.

At Liege, Tournay, Mûns, Bruges, and Namur, disturbances to a greater or less extent broke out on the latter days of August. At Bruges, eighteen prisoners took advantage of the departure of the troops, to escape from gaol.

The conduct of the Emperor of Russia, in recalling his Ambassador at the Court of France, and ordering Russian citizens to quit France, on hearing of the events in that capital, had excited much sensation both in Paris and London. It was generally supposed however, that when he learned that Charles X. had abdicated, he would be induced to adopt a different course.

The English Government has it seems, recognized the new Government of France. The *Gazette de France* of the 4th says the news was announced to the departments by telegraph, with orders to give it the greatest publicity.—On this occasion, Lord Stuart, the English Ambassador, and the Secretaries of the Embassy, had the honor of dining with the King and Royal Family. The Ministers were also, for the first time, present.

The French Ambassador at Vienna has returned to Paris, and reports the most favorable disposition on the part of Austria to make a similar recognition.

The London *Courier* of the evening of the 6th observes, "Considerable alarm seems to have been excited in the city, by the order in the St. Petersburg Journal of the 21st ult. prohibiting the admission into Russia of any French vessels or travellers. We have reason however, to believe that this was rather a precautionary measure, than one indicating hostility toward the new French Government, and that immediately on the news of the accession of Louis-Philippe to the Throne of France, and of restoration of tranquillity reaching St. Petersburg, it would be revoked or modified. We are inclined to this belief the more from knowing that it was at first intended to recall all Russian subjects from France, but that has been abandoned.

The following are extracts from the letters of the London correspondents of the *Liverpool Courier*, dated on the evening of the 6th September:—

The Paris papers of Saturday, which we received this day, are silent on the subject of an arrival of some importance from St. Petersburg. A letter from one of our correspondents, however, dated Saturday evening, states that the courier in question had been despatched on the 21st Aug. by the Emperor to Pozzi di Borgo, his Ambassador in Paris, with the order not only for that Ambassador's recall, but also for the departure from France of all Russian subjects within eight days after the will of the Autocrat had been intimated to them. It seems, however, that when the Emperor gave this order, he was not aware of the fact, that Charles X. had abdicated. The messenger sent to him with that intelligence, was met near St. Petersburg by the one who was bearer of the order for the recall of Pozzi di Borgo and the Russians. It was, therefore, firmly believed in Paris that new orders would speedily arrive, cancelling, or at least suspending, those of the 21st. Meanwhile the Ambassador could not do otherwise than act strictly according to the instructions received; but the other Russians in Paris were so confident that the abdication of the late King of France would call for a different proceeding on the part of the Emperor than the one already adopted, that they devised a variety of means which would justify their stay in Paris until further orders. The conductors of the public press in Paris, aware how much it is important that the public mind in France should not suffer any new excitement, have unanimously abstained from giving this news. It is, however, sent to us as authentic.

A Naples date of Aug. 14th, mentions that the Dey of Algiers continued to attract attention there. When the news of the events in Paris reached him he exclaimed, "God is just; that King drove me from my throne; now his people have driven him away."

The reception at New-Orleans of the news of the emancipation of the French, seems to have produced the most extravagant demonstrations of joy.—The proclamation of Charles, dissolving the Chambers and suspending the freedom of the press, had created an expectation of some such event as followed, but the succeeding mail was delayed a considerable time on its way, and the impatience of the citizens of New-Orleans is described as having been exceedingly great. When the news was at last received, its effect on the people was electric. "The crowds, shouts, and hurry, observed and heard on all sides, bespoke universal joy. Every one threw aside his daily occupation to run to the papers; tri-colored flags were instantly made and triumphantly borne through the whole city, and public houses and others were decorated with them."—A Mexican vessel lying in the port fired a salute. Many subscription lists were immediately opened—one of them for the purpose of welcoming with a public dinner the officers of the first vessel that should arrive at New-Orleans under the tri-colored flag. At sunset a salute of twenty-one guns was fired on the public square, "amidst a thousand acclamations of the immense crowd attracted to the spot." In the evening, the public places were illuminated, and the city, until after midnight, resounded in every quarter with shouts of "liberty!" "eternal freedom to France!" "long live Lafayette!" &c.—The Bee observes that the American residents of New-Orleans were not behind the French in their expressions of enthusiasm on the animating occasion. During several days that city is said to have "been plunged in a delirious state of joy," and to have offered "a miniature of Paris at the time she drove from her walls that odious caste of men given up to the execration of the world."

The late occurrences in Brussels form a feature in the history of European affairs, altogether unique and appropriate to the spirit of the times. The annals of almost every nation afford instances of the dethronement and often of the murder of Sovereigns, in obedience to popular will, or some popular effervescence. But it will be impossible, we think, to find, on record, an account of a revolution conducted in a manner corresponding to this. That the people of the low countries should be animated by the example of their neighbors to make an effort to regain their liberty was expected. But the spectacle of the people holding fast to their allegiance whilst they dictated to their Prince—keeping him at bay whilst surrounded by his soldiery, and yet admitting him alone and unprotected among them, and conducting him safely through an excited populace—demanding from him concessions of the most important character, and yet treating him with deference and consideration—presents, to say the least of it, a novelty in the history of revolutions.

In Paris the ladies go to have their hands measured for gloves, as carefully as our fashionables have their feet measured for shoes.

There does not seem to be any thing in the late news from Europe calculated to relieve the solicitude which everybody, trans-Atlantic and cis-Atlantic, feels in relation to the measures of the great European powers consequent upon the French and Belgic Revolutions. There are rumors, it is true, of a determination on the part of Austria and Prussia to recognise the new government, and a paragraph has somewhere met our eye, in which it is stated that the Autocrat of Russia had intimated to the Court of St. James his intention to imitate the policy of the English ministry, and suffer Philip quietly to enjoy his newly required honors.—But there is a circumstance connected with his prohibition of the entrance of French ships under the tri-colored banner into his ports, and of French travellers into his dominions, which does not seem to corroborate the opinion that those measures were adopted hastily, and in the heat of his indignation at the uncourteous treatment of his ally and kindred despot.—Such indignation was very natural, and the first expression of it would, doubtless, have been a proclamation excluding the obnoxious flag and its rebellious supporters from his empire.—But the resolution to do these acts was not taken until two weeks after the receipt of the news of the overthrow of the Bourbon Dynasty—and, of consequence, not without ample deliberation upon their expediency and policy.

If the character of a prince may be divined from the leading measures of his reign, that of Nicholas must be estimated as one of offensiveness and decision—but if he has been induced, by the determination of England alone, to swerve from a policy adopted after two weeks deliberation, he will merit to be placed among the most imbecile of the Automata who fill other of the thrones of Europe. *Bull. Gaz.*

French Claims.—There never has been so favorable a time for getting these claims allowed by France, as the present. The only answer given to our just demands, during the reign of Louis and Charles, was that they grew out of the spoliation of Bonaparte, whom they did not recognize as a *legitimate* sovereign, and consequently they would not pay for what he had done. But the late glorious revolution puts an end to that argument. Mr. Adams formerly sent out to our Minister in Paris, the most ample, lucid, and able instructions, on the subject of these claims, which we presume have been transferred to the present minister, and if so, we may anticipate as agreeable a result as the late negotiation with Denmark. Although Mr. Rives, the present minister, is not of our side, yet we have great respect for his talents, integrity, and capacity to do his duty. Our friend, La Fayette, too, is now in favor, and will doubtless do all in his power to have justice done us, at the hands of the new government. If, therefore, these claims are not now carried through, it will be the fault of our own administration. *Columbian Register.*

Change in the Discipline of the Catholic Church.—A circular has been issued in England by the Vicar Apostolic of the Northern District, and his coadjutor, in which are announced some alterations in the discipline of the Roman Catholic Church in that country, in regard to days of abstinence and holidays. The following is given as an abstract from this circular:

After a diligent investigation of the difficulties which the Catholics experience in complying with the abstinences, and of keeping the days of obligation enjoined in England, the Vicars Apostolic, towards the close of the last year, felt it their duty to apply to Rome, to obtain some mitigation of the then existing discipline in these particulars. The reasons on which they ground their request having been investigated with diligence commensurate with the importance of the object under discussion, two rescripts, dated May 29, 1850, were addressed to each of the Vicars Apostolic. In one of these his holiness has dispensed, in favor of the Catholics of England, with the abstinence of flesh meat on the festival of St. Mark, on the three rogation days, and on all Saturdays which are not fasting days. In the other he has dispensed with the obligation of bearing mass, and resting from servile works on Easter Monday and Whit Monday. He has also transferred the observance of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, and of St. Cuthbert's day, which was a feast of obligation in the county of Durham, to the Sunday immediately succeeding their festivals.

The New York Journal of Commerce contains the particulars in considerable detail of the hurricane in the West Indies in the latter part of Aug. The scene is represented as having been appalling. Several vessels sunk at the wharves at Kingston, and many others were seriously damaged. The injury done in the harbor of Kingston, is estimated at upwards of twenty thousand pounds sterling. A great many lives were lost. One brig went down just outside the harbor, carrying with her the captain and all the crew and passengers, eighteen in number. A pilot boat, with ten souls on board, also sunk.—Trees, that had been standing for centuries, were uprooted and blown about like feathers by the wind. Houses were prostrated; the cane plantations were utterly destroyed in many places; fruit and coffee trees were completely stripped, and a great number blown to a great distance. The roads in many parts were rendered impassable by heaps of trees and ruins scattered about by the gale. *Bull. Gaz.*

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Oct. 16.

The dwelling house of Mr. A. Windsor, of Johnston, was struck by lightning in the storm of Wednesday night last, and much damaged. It is a one-story house, and six of the sons of Mr. Windsor were asleep in the garret, and several persons in the lower part of the house, who were suddenly awoke by the tremendous explosion; but no one was injured, although the electric fluid stove a chest entirely to pieces within three feet of the bed where two of the young men were sleeping. It appears to have descended upon the west end, which was the highest part of the house, and then to have separated into three parts, one descending by a rafter till it came to a gun and bayonet, when it left the rafter, and followed the bayonet and gun to the floor. It melted a part of the bayonet, but did not injure the gun. It passed through the floor, entirely destroyed a clock, and descended into the cellar.—Another branch ran directly down the west end, tore off the clapboards and plank, so as to make an entire opening of about fifteen feet wide; two windows and a looking glass were destroyed.—The casements of the fire places were tore off. The third branch ran on the top of the house 25 or 30 feet, and then descended by a rafter and passed to the ground, destroying in its way clapboards, weather boards, &c. It is very remarkable that no one should have been injured. The people were greatly alarmed, and the house was filled with smoke, which led them to apprehend, at first, that it was on fire.

NEW ECHOTA, Oct. 1.

The United States' troops having again lately scoured the gold mines. At the upper mines, we understand, they arrested upwards of one hundred, including whites and *Cherokees*. The Indians were released on the ground, after being kept under guard one night, and peremptorily forbidden to dig any more. The whites were driven across the Chestitee, and they were also released. At the Six's no Cherokee was arrested, but they were ordered to desist digging. It now appears plainly that our GREAT FATHER considers us in the light of intruders.

A few weeks ago, the principal Chief received a communication from the Secretary of War, through the agent, which we presume was intended for the benefit of the Cherokee people. It has not yet been sent to us for publication. It is a silly production for a great man. The honorable Secretary says, "you might as well expect to see young turkeys domesticated, as to see the Indians become civilized where they are."—"True enough," says one of our Cherokee correspondents, "if you are continually setting dogs and saucy boys upon them." *Phoenix.*

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 2.

Health of the City.—Sickness has not decreased any this week. The weather continues cool, even to the want of woollen apparel; our streets are becoming unpleasant, from the quantity of dust that is flying, and the want of rain. As yet it would be unadvisable for persons to return to the city, for as fast as strangers enter the town sickness attacks them: the principal cases of fever that have occurred within these few days arose from this cause; the influx of strangers from the western countries has not been small; had it not been for this we should, in all probability, had to announce a large decrease in the bills of mortality. The number of interments this week is 79. From the report of Commissary Henry rendered yesterday at the Mayor's office, there are at present in the Hospital 245 sick persons.

French Sufferers.—The contributions obtained in, and remittances made from Philadelphia, for the sufferers by the late conflicts in Paris, amount to 20,140 francs, whereof 5,000 francs were furnished by one individual alone. This, however, is independent of the sums subscribed through the Consulate of France by French gentlemen.

Iterations Circumstance.—A gentleman who has for many years been engaged in mercantile pursuits in the South Seas, and who had been absent from this country since the year 1825, arrived in New York last week; and as

he learned that he could not proceed to Boston before the ensuing Monday, he wrote to his wife, and requested her to repair immediately to New York, to receive the fond embraces of a long absent husband, who had just returned with an ample fortune, the fruits of his labors and privations. A few hours after writing his letter to his wife, he found that it would not be necessary for him to make any delay in New York, and accordingly took passage on board of the steamer Chancellor Livingston. The wife received the letter of the husband, in time to take the steam boat stage at Boston, and accordingly proceeded to this town and took passage on board the steamer Washington. About the time that the Washington departed, the Chancellor Livingston came into port, bringing with her the happy husband who immediately proceeded to Boston, and on his arrival in that city learned that his wife had gone to New York to receive him. The husband immediately took private carriage for Providence, and arrived here in time to take passage in the Benjamin Franklin; and on his arrival in New York, was informed that his wife had proceeded to Boston in the steamer President. The husband then took his "land tacks on board," and proceeded to Boston; but whether the husband and wife have yet come together, is a question we cannot answer. It is probable however that they have; and if they have, we wish them much joy, and all the happiness that so long a separation of their loves pre-eminently merits.

This incident, is but one of a thousand that grow out of the celerity that is afforded travellers by the introduction of steam navigation.

Providence paper.

The Fair of the American Institution for the Mechanic Arts, held last week at New York, is stated to have abounded with beautiful and ingenious articles of American manufacture. A cast-iron chimney-piece, manufactured in New York, is stated to have been made to resemble Egyptian marble so skillfully, that the most practised eye would be deceived. The manufactures of cotton were more and better than those before exhibited. The quantity of cloths was large, and some of them of the finest quality. Fine American Saxony and Merino wool, splendid glass-ware, highly finished furniture, beautiful specimens of sewing silk, &c. are specified with warm praise.

The Southern Recorder, published at Milledgeville, Georgia, states that every person engaged in digging for gold in the Cherokee country had been driven off by the United States troops. These troops are about three hundred strong, and are under the command of Major Wagner. Nearly two hundred gold diggers were taken prisoners, and kept in confinement twenty-four hours, when they were liberated. Some of these Georgians, complain of having been very harshly treated; and threats have been made of assembling a sufficient number to drive the government troops from the country. The Recorder does not anticipate, however, that any attempt will be made to carry this threat into execution.

Christian Jubilee.—A letter from Stockholm mentions, that official orders have been given for a general jubilee to be held throughout the Swedish dominions, on the 28th of November next, in celebration of the first introduction of Christianity into that country.

Important to Lawyers.—The Court of the King's bench lately decided in England that where an Attorney accepts a retainer for managing a case, he is bound to carry it to trial, even though his client may not furnish him with sufficient funds at the time.

The press-house of the powder mills, near Newburg, N. Y. belonging to Mr. Daniel Rogers, blew up on Thursday morning the 14th inst. a little after 10 o'clock. Six men, who were in the house at the time, were killed—none wounded.

CHESTER, Pa. Oct. 15.

A Madman.—At the election at Concord, on Tuesday, a man fired into the collection of persons on the ground, and wounded five persons, one of whom was shot in the lower part of the abdomen dangerously. What incited him to this outrage, does not appear: he was not drunk, nor was he engaged in any conflict. He is now in prison.

The Chinar.—A western paper, speaking of the political condition of our country, gives the following awfully alarming picture of the times. It will be a horrible time indeed when the clouds begin to rain blood.

"Dark portents hang upon the Southern horizon, and unless a timely expression of public disapprobation is made to resound from every part of the well-affected quarters of the Union, the cloud may burst in showers of blood."